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New Literature

BOOKS

ADAM, JAMES. The Religious Teachers of Greece. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1908. Pp. lv + 467.

There are two main streams of development of religious ideas in Greece, the poetical and philosophical, meeting in Euripides. The writer deals first with the poetical development from Homer to Sophocles, then with the philosophical from Thales to Anaxagoras, finally with the Sophists, Euripides, Socrates, and Plato, illustrating by citations the views of each teacher about God, the nature of sin, and immortality. A scholarly piece of work, clear and accurate in statement, and very readable.

ARTICLES

DICKEY, WILLIAM P. On Delays before ἀναγνώσεις in Greek Tragedy. *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* XLIII (1908), pp. 459-71.

Discusses delays before recognitions in the *Odyssey*, the *Choephoroi* of Aeschylus, the *Electra* and *Oedipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles, and the *Ion*, *Iphigeneia in Tauris*, and *Helen* of Euripides in comparison with the disputed passage (518-44) in Euripides' *Electra*, and concludes that the passage is genuine.

JACOBSON, HERMANN. Der Aoristypus ἄλτο und die Aspiration bei Homer. *Philologus* LXVII (1908), pp. 325-65.

The Aeolians had lost the spiritus asper at the time of the development of epic poetry among them (cf. *Πρωτοεὶλαος*). That the aspirate had become fixed in the epos before the development of the Ionic elegy is proved by the fact that, while the Ionic fragments in other literary forms show psilosis, there is no trace of it in the elegy. The development of the aspirate is consequently too early to be referred to Attic influence and there remains as the only possibility the influence of the Island Ionic.

NEWHALL, SAMUEL HART. Pisistratus and His Edition of Homer. *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* XLIII (1908), pp. 491-510.

Collects and discusses the evidence and concludes that Pisistratus with the help of several literary men was the first to make a careful edition of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* on the basis of written copies and the knowledge of the rhapsodes.

PICHON, RÉNÉ. L'Epoque probable de Quinte-Curce. *Revue de Philologie* XXXII (1908), pp. 210-14.

Places Curtius in the time of Constantine on the ground that the ideas expressed by the writer in favor of hereditary succession and hostile to a division of the empire are in agreement with the views of that period. The proofs of borrowing by Seneca are set aside as worthless. The use of metrical prose by Curtius is more natural in a late than in an early historian.

WILAMOWITZ-MOELLENDORFF, U. VON. Thukydides viii. *Hermes* XLIII (1908), pp. 578-618.

Thucydides wrote the whole history of 412 without knowledge of the agreements made by Tissaphernes and the Spartans. Later he inserted chaps. 43, 44, 18, 19, 37, and part of 52, but a final redaction was never made. This portion of the history was written soon after the events occurred. Conclusions are drawn, setting the actions of Alcibiades in a more favorable light.